423 tary constructions. A family owning one horse must 656 transport 30 cords of timber to fixed stations. The owner of two horses must double the quota, in winter.

[311] In 1947, about 40% of arable land of Lithuania was unplanted, and the diet of the rural population suffered a catastrophic decline. Few tractors are available. Threshing machines were nationalized. Bribes are required to gain any assistance from the Russian managers of the MTS stations—and people prefer not to deal with the drunken and greedy representatives of the "master race." Forests are systematically destroyed and forest fires are not combatted. The MVD-MGB troops quite frequently set fire to the forests in order to "smoke out" guerrillas.

There was even less incentive to work for Russia in 1948. At least one half of the arable land went untilled. . . .

Industry

433 Peat production dropped to one-third of the level
377 of the German occupation period. Very little coal is brought to the country. For these reasons, there is a severe shortage of electric power. City dwellers must provide their own heating—for apartments, institutions and schools.

The official press occasionally reports that certain officials "abuse their office" by driving to some village, demolishing "deserted homes" and forcing the neighboring farmers to transport the lumber to the city as fuel. . . . Due to the prevalent bureaucracy and chaos, government buildings and student dormitories go unheated for weeks. Therefore, dormitory inhabitants or the office force of this or that institution mobilize and follow the example of the dignitaries: they descend on and transport deserted homes (in parts) in a "socialistic competition" to keep themselves warm. . . .

433 Brick production dropped for lack of skilled man-
[339] power. The brick works of Rokai and Palemõnas produce for the army exclusively. No bricks and no tiles are available for sale to private citizens. Therefore, bricks and tiles figure in a lively black market exchange for horses.

Not a single cement plant is in operation—except on paper, in the boastful reports of "achievements" of the Russian dignitaries. The cement plants of Akmenė and Skirsnemunė are still in the stage of paper planning, though included in the five-year plan to be consummated by 1950.

[288] The textile plants of Klaipėda are idle. The Drobė plant of Kaunas is under reconstruction. The Litex and Audiniai plants began operating. The Linas plant produces for export to Russia exclusively.

The hide tanning plants of Šiauliai and the glass factories of Radviliškis and Aleksotas are operating. Dairies were mostly reactivated. The huge Maistas stockyards and canneries were burned down in Kaunas, and feeble efforts at reconstruction are forging ahead. The Maistas plant in Panevėžys is operating but production is small. The plant at Tauragė still lies in ruins.

The beet sugar refineries of Marijampolė and Panevėžys resumed operations. The paper and cardboard plant produces inferior quality products. The railway yards and repair shops of Kaunas are being expanded. The factories, as a rule, produce for war and export to Russia. The present production level amounts to less than 50% of the 1939 level.

337
433
[464]

The structural development since 1927 will be clear from the following table:

	1927		1931			1937		
	No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	Capacity of Engines in H. P.	No. of Concerns	No. of Workers	Capacity of Engines in H. P
Total	94	1 357	104	2 160	2 206	99	2 827	3 826
Brick Production	69	970	74	1 703	2 139	73	2 082	2 924
Glass Production	6	2 077	5	248	67	5	349	902
Other Branches	19	180	25	209		11	396	

It must moreover be observed that during the years 1932—1936 the number of workers suffered a severe recession, and that the position of 1931 was for the first time in 1937 overtaken and surpassed.

The production statistics show the following quantity data:

	1931	1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
Brick production (in Millions)	54.4	45.3	42.6	42.2	47.7	60.7
Bottles (in 1 000)	·	2 760	3 780	3 883	4 776	6 762

It is clear from the foregoing that brick output was severely restricted by the crisis and that the upward trend of 1937 exceeds the position of 1931 by only 12%. A far more favourable development is shown by bottle production, which in 1937 was two and a half times as large as in 1932.

The production index of the stone and earth industry, which expresses the average development tendency of separate branches, proceeded as follows (converted to the basis year 1931):

1931	1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
100.0	92.3	105.2	101.5	124.4	153.8

On the strength of these figures, we may conclude that, on the striking of a balance of production of the total industrial branches, the losses of brick production through the advance of the glass industry were already in 1934 more than compensated. Also the final figures, which signify a growth of 53.8% since 1931, are for the most part to be credited to the account of the glass industry.